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United Nations
International Drug Control Programme
P.O. Box 500, A-1400 Vienna, Austria

information letter

Ten-Member Intergovernmental Advisory Group To Help Assess International Drug Control Efforts

Ambassador See-Young Lee (Republic of Korea), Chairman of the thirty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

An ad hoc intergovernmental advisory group is being established to help the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP), in cooperation with the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), assess strengths and shortcomings of drug control activities and recommend adjustments.

The Economic and Social Council is expected to adopt, in July 1994, draft decision submitted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. The draft decision, agreed upon at the Commission's thirty-seventh session held from 13 to 21 April 1994 at Vienna, stems from General Assembly resolution 48/12 of 28 October 1993 in which the Assembly invited the Commission to implement the resolution, including the convening of an ad hoc expert group.

The 53-member Commission also adopted nine resolutions and recommended to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of three draft resolutions and three other draft decisions.

Ambassador See-Young Lee (Republic of Korea) was elected Chairman of

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UNDCP Intensifies Efforts to Help Asian Countries Curb Rampant Drug Scourge

In response to rampant drug abuse and illicit trafficking in Central Asian countries, the Baltic and East European countries, UNDCP is intensifying efforts to help these countries cope with the situation. A UNDCP mission headed by Executive Director Giorgio Giacomelli visited Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan to further examine ways of assisting these countries.

The climax of the mission, which was held from 16 to 18 May 1994, was high-level meetings with President Islam Karimov of Uzbekistan and President Ascar Akayev of the Kyrgyz Republic. Talks were also held with senior officials of the countries visited.

Conditions are reportedly prime for opium and cannabis crops in Central Asian countries, which have insufficient controls at the borders and over precursors and essential chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs.

New routes have opened for the trafficking of opium and heroin from Afghanistan to Western Europe. In response to strengthened control in Iran, India and Pakistan, illicit drug processing laboratories have shifted to northern Afghanistan and the drugs are carried into neighbouring CIS countries, mainly Tajikistan through its Gorno-Badakhshan Province. Once within the CIS, with

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INCB to Issue Report on Drug Control Treaties' Effectiveness

As part of its Report for 1994 to be released in early 1995, the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) plans to dedicate a special chapter in which it will review the effectiveness of the provisions of the international drug control treaties.

The action, taken at the INCB 56th session held from 9 to 19 May 1994 at Vienna, stems from a request contained in General Assembly resolution 48/12 of 28 October 1993 which called for an evaluation of the treaties. In fulfilling this task, the Board intends to cooperate closely with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the proposed ad hoc intergovernmental advisory group that is expected to help the UNDCP Executive Director assess drug control activities.

At the same session, the Board examined issues pertaining to drug abuse-related crime and to alternative development.

Hamid Ghodse (Iran) was re-elected as INCB President. Dr. Ghodse, who has been a member of the Board since 1992, served as its President in 1993. Also elected were Mohsen Kchouk (Tunisia) as First Vice-President, and M.V.N. Rao (India), as Second Vice-President of the Board.

The Board devoted a large part of its two-week session to the supervision of the licit production, manufacture and trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and on the monitoring of precursors and essential chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs. Through its monitoring functions, the Board strives to prevent diversion of controlled substances into illicit channels, which is one of its mandates under the international drug control treaties.

Based on the information received from various sources, on its missions to countries and its continued cooperation with Governments, the Board assesses Governments' compliance with their treaty obligations. It identifies ways of strengthening the international drug control system and makes recommendations for action.

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On 19 April 1994, the Economic and Social Council held elections for the Board's membership. Elisaldo Luiz de Araujo Carlini (Brazil) was elected from a list of candidates proposed by the World Health Organization. As regards candidates proposed by Governments, the Council re-elected General Mohamed A. Mansour (Egypt) and Oskar Schröder (Germany), and elected Edward A. Babayan (Russian Federation), Elba Torres Graterol (Venezuela), Antonio Lourenco Martins (Portugal) as new members. Once elected, members of the Board are independent from Governments and serve in their personal capacity. The newly elected members will take up their functions from the 58th session of the Board in May 1995.

UNDCP/WHO Sponsor Course For Drug Control Inspectors

Under the existing international drug control treaties, States Parties have the responsibility to establish, within their territories, mechanisms to monitor the movements of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and to limit the use of these for licit purposes.

In line with its mandate of providing leadership and ensuring coordination, UNDCP has started a process aimed at assisting countries to improve the monitoring of the domestic distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances used for licit purposes. As a first step, the Programme developed a training curriculum for drug inspectors and initiated consultations with the World Health Organization (WHO).

In this context, WHO and UNDCP organized, in collaboration with the Government of Tunisia, a training course for drug control inspectors from Algeria, Angola, Cameroon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Mauritius, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal and Tunisia.

The course, which is the first of its kind to be held in the region, took place from 5 to 15 April 1994 in Tunis.

Opened by Tunisia Minister for Public Health, Dr. Hedi Mhenni, the nine-day course was a mix of theoretical and practical training. It started with a review of the international drug control system and national drug laws. The teaching focused on national control mechanisms and other subjects pertaining to the actual work of inspectors.

Topics dealt with included broad and specific objectives of drug inspection, methods of work of inspectors, checklists for conducting inspection in pharmaceutical industries, wholesale enterprises, retail outlets and ports, good pharmacy practice, codes of professional ethics, guidelines on drug registration, drug classification for data collection of import, export and local manufacture, counterfeit drugs and parallel markets.

The programme included training visits to the National Inspectorate Office, the airport, pharmaceutical industries, hospital pharmacy, wholesale enterprise and retail pharmacies to make the participants acquainted with practical aspects of inspection.

Pictured are (from left to right): H. E. Hedi Mhenni, Minister of Public Health of Tunisia, A. S. Elmi, UNDCP Senior Technical Adviser, Amor Toumi, Director, Pharmacy Department, Ministry of Public Health, Tunisia and T. Yoshida, Chief, Regulatory Control Unit WHO/PSA.

S-G Stresses Need to Enlist Women Involvement in Drug Abuse Prevention

On the occasion of the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, Secretary-General of the United Nations, issued the following message drawing attention to the theme of this year's observance, i.e. "Women, Drug Abuse and Drug Control".

"Illicit drug consumption, production, and trafficking continue to rise in many parts of the world. They are affecting an ever-greater number of people. This trend is both cause and effect of the global rise in crime, the spread of HIV-AIDS, and the decay in family values.

"According to estimates, at least 40 million people throughout the world regularly abuse drugs. Illicit drug production, trafficking and consumption have spread at an epidemic rate and reached every corner of the globe. Drug abuse prevention and drug control must therefore become world-wide. Every nation, society, community and family must be involved.

"International Day against Drug Abuse has been observed on 26 June each year since 1988, when the United Nations General Assembly called for efforts to strengthen action and cooperation at all levels in the fight against drug abuse.

"In recent years the celebration of this Day has revolved around the themes of "Demand reduction through community action", "Control of supply and rural development" and "Prevention of drug abuse through education". This year the theme is "Women, Drug Abuse and Drug Control".

"This year's theme is intended to highlight a hitherto neglected aspect of the problem. One way or another women are affected by the use of drugs in society, whether or not they themselves use drugs. In South America and in Asia, for example, women are the predominant harvesters of coca leaves and opium. An increasing number of women are involved in drug production. Because of their lower status, and the gender roles assigned to them in society, drug-abusing women and the female partners of male drug abusers are particularly at risk. Their needs must be addressed in the context of their particular social, cultural and economic environments. Unless issues that are of particular concern to women are taken into account, the chances of satisfactory prevention, treatment and social reintegration will be seriously jeopardized.

"Non-governmental organizations, at all levels of society, play a vital role in communicating the message of drug control and prevention to communities. NGOs - whose members include parents, religious and civic leaders, and representatives of the professions and the private sectors - are close to potential and actual abusers of drugs. They can therefore make the greatest impact on preventing drug abuse.

"I therefore strongly support the call by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for NGOs to serve as a link between international and national prevention and educational activities. The United Nations, as part of the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse (1991-2000), has called for NGOs to play a full part in the community-based promotion of drug abuse prevention, in education, in rehabilitation and in the social integration of former drug users.

"The emphasis on women is also significant in view of the Fourth World Conference on Women and Development to be held in Beijing. The theme of this year's International Drug Day, "Women, Drug Abuse and Drug Control", is intended to draw the attention of world leaders to an issue which should receive due consideration at the Conference in Beijing. The importance of, and need for, women in the prevention, treatment and social reintegration of drug abusers cannot be overemphasized. The world must now aim to better understand and, ultimately, to overcome the problems faced by women who are not only directly, but indirectly affected by drug abuse."

Executive Director Stresses Women's Role in Drug Abuse Prevention

The message of the UNDCP Executive Director, Giorgio Giacomelli, was delivered, on his behalf, by Bertrand J. de Fondaumière, Deputy Executive Director and Director, Division for Treaty Implementation and Support Services, to a special meeting organized at the Vienna International Centre by the Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs on the occasion of the International Day. Excerpts follow:

"This occasion, devoted to the theme of "Women, Drug Abuse and Drug Control", offers an opportunity for constructive reflection..... Given their record of success thus far, control efforts at the country, regional and global levels need to be seen in a wider cross-sectoral context: new perspectives are needed.

..... "As one initiative to enhance awareness of the link between women and drug abuse, UNDCP has led a global assessment of drug abuse problems facing women. The study, undertaken with the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women and the World Health Organization, represents the first international effort to view the drug issue from a gender-specific perspective and will be submitted to the IVth World Conference on Women and Development in Beijing. In addition, at the operational level, UNDCP has helped women not only to avoid drug-related problems but to enhance their status in the local community.

"The reasons for such initiatives are clear. The international community has had only a glimpse of the extent to which women suffer the consequences of drug abuse. Socio-economic, religious and cultural factors often place domestic family relations beyond the scope of public concern.

..... "In this light, the tragic link between women and drug abuse has myriad implications for international concerns like development, education, crime prevention and public welfare. And thus, on this special day, while we ponder the impact of drugs on women, in so doing, we can better appreciate their negative influence on all the people and countries of this world. It is for tomorrow that we must today strive to prevent and reduce drug abuse in all its adverse manifestations."

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Commission Requests Advisory Group to Help Assess Drug Control Efforts

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the Commission. Also elected were Ireneusz Matela (Poland), Balkan Kizildeli (Turkey) and Mario Soliz Valenzuela (Bolivia), as Vice-Chairmen; and Maurice Randrianame (Madagascar), as Rapporteur.

Ambassador See-Young Lee (second from left) thanking the Commission on his election as Chairman of the 37th CND session. Also present at the podium were (from left): Paulsen K. Bailey, Secretary of the Commission; Giorgio Giacomelli, UNDCP Executive Director; Bertrand J. de Fondaumière, Deputy Executive Director and Director, Division for Treaty Implementation and Support Services; and Gerd Merrem, Deputy Executive Director and Director, Division for Operational Activities and Technical Services.

By a resolution on establishment of a working group on maritime cooperation, the Commission requested the Executive Director to establish such a working group with the mandate to develop a comprehensive set of principles and specific recommendations to enhance the implementation of article 17 of the 1988 United Nations Convention concerning illicit traffic by sea.

In a resolution on measures to strengthen international cooperation against narcotic drugs, the Commission requested the UNDCP Executive Director to select, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and in consultation with regional groups, and to convene a 10-member intergovernmental ad hoc advisory group which would help him prepare an assessment of global drug control efforts. The Commission took that action in response to a request by the high-level plenary meetings of the General Assembly held in October 1993.

By that resolution, the Commission requested the Executive Director of UNDCP to report on that assessment at its next session in order to assist the Commission in making concrete, action-oriented recommendations which would be submitted to the Assembly, through the Council, for consideration in 1995.

On money laundering, the Commission requested the UNDCP Executive Director, in cooperation with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat, to formulate and implement programmes on controlling the proceeds of illicit trafficking. They were also requested to cooperate in developing training programmes for personnel involved in money laundering investigations and were encouraged to develop further proposals on national legislation aimed at controlling the proceeds of illicit trafficking.

States were encouraged to strengthen their domestic drug-related anti-money laundering measures and to collaborate closely with each other in this endeavour. The Commission encouraged States to promote the exchange of information relevant to the detection and control of money laundering activities between financial institutions and law enforcement bodies.

Under a resolution on monitoring the implementation of the Global Programme of Action (GPA), the Commission urged States to intensify their efforts to implement the mandates and recommendations of the GPA and exhorted them to implement the Secretary-General's recommendations on that plan. It authorized UNDCP to send a simplified questionnaire to Governments on activities undertaken to implement the GPA and requested States to reply promptly.

By a resolution on improvements in the System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, the Commission requested the Executive Director of UNDCP to analyse ways and means of strengthening system-wide cooperation and coordination in order to maximize the impact of drug control activities within the United Nations system. In particular, the Commission requested the Executive Director to make recommendations on incorporating drug control aspects into relevant projects undertaken by other United Nations entities and multilateral development institutions.

With respect to drug abuse and the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/ acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), the Commission urged the UNDCP Executive Director to strengthen cooperation with the proposed United Nations programme on AIDS in the development of projects that addressed the link between HIV and intravenous drug abuse.

Concerning electronic exchange of data between UNDCP and national authorities for the control of narcotic drugs and precursors for licit purposes, the Commission recommended that the Secretary-General establish, implement and maintain facilities for the electronic drug control communications.

Regarding coordination and cooperation between UNDCP and the Crime Prevention Branch, the Commission decided to take steps towards enhancing cooperation with the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in order to increase efficiency in areas of mutual concern and interest.

It also requested the Programme and the Branch to continue meetings begun in 1993 on areas of concern including mutual legal assistance, extradition, money laundering, organized crime, legislation on crime proceeds, corruption, incorporation of anti-drug legislation into national penal codes.

With respect to the role of the INCB, the Commission invited the Board to include in its annual report more detailed assessments of the policies pursued by

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UNDCP to Help Asian Countries Cope with Rampant Drug Problems ...

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practically no border controls among member countries, the drugs are transported freely through a number of new routes and sent on to markets in Europe and North America.

One such route brings illicit drugs from South-West Asia through Tajikistan, the Kyrgyz Republic and Kazakhstan to Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and the Baltic States, and from there to Western Europe. Another new route leads from Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan across the Caspian Sea to the CIS Caucasian Republics, and from there to Turkey.

Consequently, the traditionally known "Balkan Route" has been considerably modified. It is believed that illicit drugs from Pakistan and Afghanistan were being stocked in Central Asia with the risk that international traffickers might take advantage of the region's poor controls to move the stocks to markets in Europe and North America.

Another concern is the potential use of the newly established banking systems in all Central Asian countries for laundering the proceeds of illicit drug trafficking. Government authorities indicated that in the course of privatization, a number of financial institutions were already under the influence of organized criminals.

The Kyrgyz Republic has already acceded to the 1961, 1971 and 1988 drug control conventions and has elaborated a national strategy against drug trafficking and abuse. Uzbekistan is also making progress towards strengthened drug control. In both States, drug control efforts are strongly supported at the top political level.

During his visit to Tehran, the Executive Director (left) paid a courtesy call to President Hojat-El-Islam Akbarhashemi Rafsanjani of Iran (right) who expressed his country's readiness to benefit from the international community and other countries facing drug abuse problems similar to those of Iran. Also present was Pakistan Minister of Interior, Major General Naseerullah Khan Babar.

To strengthen their drug control measures and interdiction capacities as well as to organize the collection of intelligence on drug traffickers' activities and to improve the control of psychotropic drugs, UNDCP has already elaborated multisectoral projects for the Kyrgyz Republic and Uzbekistan.

UNDCP has approved the second phase of a project in the Pakistani Dir District amounting to US$14.5 million for the period 1994-1998. Illicit opium poppy cultivation has been traditional practice for the last several decades in the Dir District; UNDCP has been assisting in freeing the local population from their economic dependence on this narcotic crop.

The project aims at promoting economic and social development, particularly in areas currently or recently under opium poppy cultivation, and at supporting government efforts to eliminate opium poppy cultivation in the Dir District.

During his visit to Pakistan in March 1994, the Executive Director and the Secretary of the Ministry of Economic Planning signed the project document pertaining to the second phase of the Dir project, the full implementation of which has already commenced.

At the initiative of UNDCP, which strives to enhance and strengthen subregional cooperation in matters of international drug control, a Memorandum of Understanding providing for a comprehensive package of subregional cooperation activities was officially signed by the Ministers of Interior from Pakistan and Iran, and the Executive Director of UNDCP on 5 May 1994 in Tehran.

Hasan Raza Pasha, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Economic Planning (centre), and the UNDCP Executive Director signing a project document for Dir Phase II in Pakistan.

Advisory Group to Help ...

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States in combating illicit activities relating to narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors.

In addition, the Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of draft resolutions on the development of information systems on drugs and their abuse, in which the Council would call for a review of drug-related information systems to meet more clearly the needs of States' drug control policies. The Council would also request both UNDCP and INCB to develop information systems in an affective and complementary way.

In another draft resolution on encouraging States to detect the use of trade channels for illicit consignments and promoting the use of advice and technical expertise of the Customs Cooperation Council and UNDCP, the Council would call upon States to encourage their customs administrations or other competent national authorities to apply measures aimed at identifying movements of illicit drugs, particularly before export and while in transit.

Regarding the draft resolution on demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs, the Council would urge all governments to contribute to the establishment and maintenance of the balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiates for medical and scientific needs. The Council would also urge them to solve the problems involved, in particular the excess stocks of opiate raw materials held by traditional supplier states.

The Commission further recommended to the Council the adoption of three other draft decisions: the provisional agenda and documentation for the Commission's next session; the INCB report for 1993, and the report of the Commission's thirty-seventh session.

Established in 1946 as a functional commission of the Council, the Commission serves as the main policy-making body within the United Nations in matters of international drug control.

Meeting Advocates Enhancing Cooperation against Illicit Trafficking

Regional drug law enforcement cooperation to counter the activities of major illicit drug trafficking groups is to be enhanced in Latin America and the Caribbean through a series of measures adopted at a regional meeting held in Santo Domingo from 30 May to 3 June 1994.

Measures adopted at the sixth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) include the strengthening of the fight against international criminal drug organizations which jeopardize efforts to build and develop democracy, maintain sustainable economic growth and protect the environment.

The meeting called for the eradication, through enhanced international cooperation, of the growing and dangerous links between terrorist groups, drug traffickers and their paramilitary gangs and other armed criminal organizations.

In addition, the HONLEA meeting called on States in the region to strengthen and fully utilize their radar systems to monitor the movements of suspect aircraft and vessels, to enter into or use existing Memoranda of Understanding with chemical manufacturers and trade associations with a view to sharing information, in particular regarding suspect orders of essential chemicals and precursors.

It also urged them to enact legislation allowing law enforcement officers to intercept communications, use undercover agents, as well as informants and procedures from undercover operations.

States were also asked to implement the provisions of the 1988 UN Convention with respect to money laundering, urging governments to adhere to the relevant recommendations of previous HONLEAs.

The Santo Domingo encounter heard opening statements by UNDCP Deputy Executive Director Gerd Merrem, the Attorney-General of the Dominican Republic, and the Director of the National Drug Control Agency.

Elected officers were F.E. Efraín Reyes (Dominican Republic), Chairman; Zenaida O. Vizcaíno (Cuba) and Michel Diban (Chile), Vice-Chairmen; and Vicente L. Brizuela (Argentina), Rapporteur.

Attending were representatives of 31 States Members of the Economic and Social Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), six associate members of ECLAC, and observers from Israel, the United Nations Development Programme, as well as the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), the Customs Cooperation Council and the International Criminal Police Organization.

Sotiroff Award to Hungarian Scientist

István Bayer, former Director of the National Institute of Pharmacy of Hungary has been chosen to receive the Serge Sotiroff Memorial Award for outstanding contributions to international drug control efforts.

From 1967 to 1973, Dr. Bayer served as a senior officer of the UN Division of Narcotic Drugs, one of the three entities which were merged to form UNDCP. In 1984, he chaired the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. He has served as a consultant to the United Nations on a number of occasions.

At the international level, Dr. Bayer has taken part in a number of key intergovernmental meetings on drug control issues.

The Award was established to commemorate the outstanding contribution of UN staff member Serge P. Sotiroff in the field of international drug control.

Mr. Sotiroff served during 30 years as a key United Nations Secretariat official. A Memorial Fund was set up by his friends and colleagues following his death in 1976. The Memorial Fund has been reactivated following the establishment of UNDCP and the Sotiroff Award is now to be presented on an annual basis.

Brazil Hosts Regional Forum On Drug Demand Reduction

With UNDCP playing a coordinating role, Latin American countries are striving to develop and implement specific strategies designed to prevent and reduce drug abuse. This issue was the focus of an Expert Forum on Demand Reduction for Latin America organized by UNDCP from 10 to 13 May 1994 in São Paulo, Brazil, in association with the Pan-American Health Organization, the International Labour Organisation and CICAD, and in collaboration with the host government.

The Forum addressed a series of issues, including the rapid assessment of drug abuse, drug abuse prevention in urban areas, assistance to children at risk and model programmes for preventing drug and alcohol abuse among workers and their families. Successful national experiences in the field of drug abuse prevention were thoroughly examined at the Forum, mainly through presentations and discussions of those issues.

In addition, working groups focused on problems related to the comparative analysis of data on drug abuse; the usefulness of data collection in the formulation of policies and elaboration of programmes; methodologies used in the preparation of national drug abuse profiles; and institutional problems. The working groups also examined the formulation and implementation of national strategies; promotion and coordination of cooperation within a country and among countries; drug abuse prevention in formal education; treatment, rehabilitation and harm reduction; and drug abuse prevention at the work place.

The encounter enabled participants to obtain more accurate and up-to-date information on the nature, scope and trends of drug abuse in the region, in particular the difficulties at the institutional level hindering the formulation of policies, the planning of demand reduction responses, as well as the collection and analysis of drug abuse data. Several recommendations were made to enable countries in the region to formulate and develop more efficient national strategies.

A similar Forum is planned from 4 to 7 October 1994 in the Bahamas for the Caribbean sub-region.

Goodwill Ambassador's Recitals in Tokyo

UNDCP Goodwill Ambassador Ms. Kyung-Wha Chung (Republic of Korea) delivered drug control messages to the Japanese public in June 1994.

On that occasion, two recitals were performed in Tokyo on 1 and 10 June 1994 respectively. Attending the recitals were officials of the Japanese Government, representatives of non-governmental organizations, authorities of the Tokyo Municipality and other special guests, who were invited by the UNDCP Executive Director.

UNDCP Activities in Laos

During his recent visit to Laos, UNDCP Deputy Executive Director Gerd Merrem planted a tree at a Hmong village where UNDCP has been implementing a multi-faceted alternative development project for the past four years.

Twenty-one drug addicts from eight Lao villages voluntarily embarked on a three-month treatment programme at a newly-opened detoxification and rehabilitation centre at Palavek, Vientiane Province, Lao People's Democratic Republic. The Centre, operated under a UNDCP project, which aims at reducing illicit opium cultivation, helping reorganize the villages of opium-producing families, preventing the distruction of forests through slash-and-burn practices, as well as encouraging rice cultivation. This photograph features drug addicts undertaking handicraft work at the detoxification and rehabilitation centre.

Calendar of Events

Government authorities, agencies and bodies within the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as research and other specialized associations are invited to forward to the Executive Director, United Nations International Drug Control Programme, Vienna International Centre, P.O. Box 500, A-1400 Vienna, Austria. Information on forthcoming meetings relating to international drug control. Basic data on international events will be published as appropriate in the UNDCP's Information Letter, which is distributed worldwide. This information is intended to assist entities within the United Nations system, as well as other concerned organizations, in scheduling meetings, exchanging results and enhancing coordination. The timely receipt of comprehensive information on planned events will be appreciated and will greatly assist in the preparation of Calendars of Events.

1994

United Nations System

5-7 September	Administrative Committee on Coordination: Sub-Committee on Drug Control.	Vienna
19-23 September	UNDCP: Expert Group on Illicit Maritime Cooperation.	Vienna
21-22 September	ACC, second regular session.	New York
3-7 October	UNDCP: Expert Forum on Demand Reduction in the Caribbean.	Bahamas
10-14 October	UNDCP: Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Africa.	Addis Ababa
17-21 October	UNDCP/INCB: Training Seminar for Drug Control Administrators from Near and Middle East.	Ankara
24-26 October	UNDCP: Second International Private Sector Conference on Drugs in the Workplace and the Community.	Porto Alegre, Brazil
31 October - 17 November	International Narcotics Control Board, 57th session.	Vienna
14-18 November	UNDCP: Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Asia and the Pacific.	Wellington, New Zealand
28 November - 1 December	UNDCP: Expert Forum on Demand Reduction in South Asia.	New Delhi
1 December	**World AIDS Day**	
12-16 December	UNDCP: NGO World Forum on Drug Demand Reduction.	Bangkok

Non-governmental Organizations

5 September	Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs.	Vienna
11 October	NGO Committee on Narcotics and Substance Abuse.	New York
4 November	Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs.	Vienna
8 November	NGO Committee on Narcotics and Substance Abuse.	New York
13 December	NGO Committee on Narcotics and Substance Abuse.	New York